

Abstract:

Background and objectives: endothelium nitric oxide synthase is a type of enzyme which produces a endogenous factor called nitric oxide. NO plays important role in progress of euplastic diseases. In chronic gastritis induced by helicobacter pylori, the production of NO enhances and damages DNA. The aim of present study is to evaluate eNOS concentration in serum of healthy people and those infected by HP.

Methods: the serum and stools of 84 voluntaries were collected which 48,3 of them were women. HP antigen in stool samples and serums concentration of eNOS were determined using proper ELISA kits. Obtained data were analyzed using Excell software.

Results: 16,6 % , 29,76 %and 53,64 % of collected samples were equivocal, HP negative and positive respectively. Comparison of serums concentration of eNOS showed that there is no significant changes among these three groups.

Discussion: As mentioned in results the eNOS serums concentration shows no significant changes in HP positive and negative groups. Albeit the other studies shows the significant increase in serums concentration of HP positive patients. This contradiction may arise from race and HP pathogenic islands such as VacA and CagA differences. We propose the conduct a similar study in Ardabil with special regards to pathogenic islands.

keywords: endothelium, nitric oxide synthase, helicobacter pylori, nitric oxide.